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CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
GILES S. PORTER, M.D., Director

Weekly Bulletin

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Vol. X, No. 9 April 4, 1931 GUY P. JONES EDITOR

Summer Courses of Value to Nurses

The University of California in its Summer Sessions at Berkeley and at Los Angeles will give public health courses which are open to nurses. Candidates who intend to take the examination for certificate as public health nurse may profit greatly through attendance at these Summer Session courses.

Professors Force and Kelly will give courses in elementary epidemiology and elementary public health at the Berkeley Summer Session. These courses, together with a course entitled "The Public Health Nurse in Relation to the Community," given by Miss Kerr, are especially recommended to school nurses. Dr. Richard A. Bolt of Cleveland, formerly with the Department of Hygiene of the University of California at Berkeley, will give the same courses in elementary epidemiology and elementary public health in Los Angeles that are given by Professors Force and Kelly at Berkeley. In addition, Dr. Anna C. Rude of Los Angeles will give courses in child health and school hygiene which are especially recommended to nurses.

A synopsis of the courses to be given in each institution follows:

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT BERKELEY

The following are courses open to nurses which are being given at the University of California in Berkeley this summer:

*Hygiene S3. Elementary Epidemiology. Professor Force.
The evolution of methods of disease prevention and control based on studies of the history, prevalence, etiology, sources and modes of infection of the principal preventable diseases.
2 units. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 11.

*Hygiene S4. Elementary Public Health. Asst. Prof. Kelly.
A general survey of the field of public health in the United States including a consideration of the causes of death, sickness, and disability; the conservation of infant and child life; the home and the industrial environment; the noncommunicable diseases; and the presentation of health instruction.
2 units. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 10.

(The completion of Hygiene S3, S4 and 5 by graduate nurses will entitle them to six units of credit which will be accepted by the State Department of Public Health in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the State Certificate in Public Health Nursing.)

*Hygiene 5. The Public Health Nurse in Relation to the Community. Miss Kerr.
A study of the opportunities and responsibilities for cooperative endeavor, on the part of the public health nurse, with such agencies as the school, the home, all social service and welfare organizations and medical services for the advancement of health measures in the community. In this plan of study especial emphasis will be placed on growth, posture and nutrition of the preschool child and on mental hygiene and habit training.
2 units. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 8.

Hygiene 6. The Responsibility of the Public Health Nurse for the Health of the Adult. Miss Kerr.

Hygiene S431. Administration of Schools of Nursing. Asst. Prof. Pickering.

Hygiene S434. Supervision in Schools of Nursing. Asst. Prof. Pickering.

(Hygiene S415A and S418A will not be given during the Summer Session of 1931, but students in Public Health Nursing desiring credit for either of these courses should take Hygiene S3 and S4 which will be accepted as a substitute for Hygiene 415A, or Hygiene 4 and 5 which will be accepted as a substitute for Hygiene 418A.)

Economics S1A. Principles of Economics. Professor Weston

Economics S180. The Control of Poverty. ----------
Economics S181. Care of Dependents. ----------
Psychology S1A. General Psychology. Professor Peterson

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES

The following courses are open to nurses which are being given at the University of California at Los Angeles this summer.

*Hygiene S3. Elementary Epidemiology. Dr. Bolt.

The evolution of methods of disease prevention and control based on studies of the history, prevalence, etiology, sources, and modes of infection of the principal preventable diseases.

2 units. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 9.

Hygiene S4. Elementary Public Health. Dr. Bolt

*Hygiene 101. Child Health. Dr. Rude

For teachers, nurses, social service workers, and others. The principal activities for child health from the prenatal period to adolescence, with special stress upon the newer aspects of the subject; the development of child welfare in this country; modern standards of child health. Lectures, assigned readings, discussions, and as far as possible, field work in various types of child hygiene.

2 units. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 11.

*Hygiene 103. School Hygiene. Dr. Rude

For school nurses, physical education instructors, principals, and teachers. Public Health aspects of school hygiene; organization and administration of health work in public schools and the relation of school physicians, nurses, principals and teachers to it; physical defects of school children and practical methods of correction and prevention; the detection and control of communicable diseases; modern methods of health education in personal hygiene, school sanitation, and health habits; possibilities of the correlation of health with the various subjects of the curriculum. Lectures, assigned readings and discussions.

2 units. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 12.

Hygiene S413. Mental Hygiene. Asst. Prof. Bryan

Hygiene S416. Educational Methods in Public Health. Asst. Prof. Bryan

Hygiene S418A. Principles and Practice of Public Health Nursing. Mrs. Halvorsen

(Hygiene S415A. Preventive Medicine—Students of Public Health Nursing should take Hygiene S3 and S4 which will be accepted as a substitute for Hygiene 415A.)

Psychology S1A. General Psychology. Asst. Prof. Murphy
Economics S1A. Elements of Economics. Assoc. Prof. Miller
Economics S180. The Control of Poverty. Asst. Prof. Yoder

The courses marked (*) are those which Dr. Adelaide Brown, chairman of the Public Health Nursing Committee of the State Board of Public Health, recommends to nurses who plan to take the state board examination.

APPLICATIONS FOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL PERMITS

The following applications for sewage disposal permits are pending before the State Board of Public Health, action to be taken at the next meeting of the Board to be held in Room 335, State Building, San Francisco, April 11, 1931:

Gonzales, Gonzales Sanitary District—To construct separate sludge digestion plant, including mechanical clarifier, discharging effluent onto beds in gravelly overflow lands along the Salinas River.

Redlands—To establish and use a 640-acre city sewer farm along the Santa Ana River bottom northwest of the city.

ORANGE COUNTY ISSUES HEALTH REPORT

The Orange County Health Department, of which Dr. K. H. Sutherland is health officer, has issued its annual report for the year 1930. Although this report is issued in mimeographed form, it presents an attractive appearance. Dr. Sutherland makes excellent use of vital statistics records in an interpretation of the results of the activities of his department. Because of the fact that Orange County has a large Mexican population, separate records are kept for people of that race. The report indicates a death rate among Mexicans that is three times as high as that which prevails for other races within the county. Another significant fact is that among races other than Mexicans in Orange County, 48 per cent of the deaths occurred after 65 years of age and only six per cent among those under five years of age; while among the Mexicans within the county 49 per cent of their deaths occurred among those who were under five years of age. Dr. Sutherland uses these data as the basis for intensive action in carrying on child hygiene work among Mexicans of his county. An infant mortality rate of 145.4 for Mexican infants as compared with the rate of 38.9 for other races in Orange County adds emphasis to the need for successful child hygiene work among these people.

With the exception of epidemic poliomyelitis in the spring and summer of 1930, no other epidemics of a serious nature occurred in 1930. About one-third of all cases of communicable diseases reported last year were those of measles. There were 13 deaths from this disease among the 1152 whose cases were reported. There were 164 cases of diphtheria with three deaths. Toxin antitoxin was administered to 2130 individuals. An increase in tuberculosis infection is noted by Dr. Sutherland. Other communities of the State have noted similar increases. Since a large proportion of active cases of this disease are among Mexicans, a special program of tuberculosis prevention and public health education has been carried on among these people.

Special attention was paid to the health of the school child, more than 50,000 inspections of children for signs of communicable diseases having been made. A very large amount of work was carried on in sanitary inspection, meat, milk and dairy inspection. The county laboratory examined more than 32,000 specimens during the year and performed nearly 62,000 examinations on these specimens. Dr. Sutherland estimates that if the standard charges for laboratory work of this nature were applied to the work carried on in the laboratory, the cost would have been more than $76,000. A large amount of work was done in public health education last year. The newspapers were used extensively in the spread of information pertaining to public health. Radio talks were given and a weekly bulletin, in which the status of communicable diseases was reviewed each week, was sent to all physicians and health workers.

SAN DIEGO MAKES LOW DIPHTHERIA RECORD

Dr. Alex M. Lesem, Health Officer of San Diego, sends the following report on diphtheria control:

> "The San Diego Health Department, since 1926, has immunized 12,000 persons against diphtheria. The effect of this work is reflected by the number of cases reported each year since its inauguration.
>
> The decline, recently, has been steady, only 34 cases being reported during the year 1930. There were three deaths reported, all of persons residing outside of San Diego. These cases were hospitalized in San Diego, but had received contact and were suffering with the disease when brought in. It is particularly noteworthy that only one case of diphtheria has been found among persons who have received immunization.
>
> The physicians of San Diego have also immunized a great number of children, the exact figures not being available, but sufficient to add quite appreciably to the department total.
>
> The total cases from 1926 to 1930, inclusive, follow:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 1926 | 251 |
> | 1927 | 154 |
> | 1928 | 91 |
> | 1929 | 85 |
> | 1930 | 34 |
>
> No immunization work against scarlet fever has been attempted. However, a sharp decline in cases reported during 1930 is noted. During 1929 a record number were reported, 596, as against 97 for 1930; a decline of 499 cases."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER NOT CONFINED TO PACIFIC NORTHWEST

A disease of the Rocky Mountain spotted fever type has been identified by the United States Public Health Service as occurring in states in the eastern and southeastern sections of this country. Until recently, is has been thought that Rocky Mountain spotted fever existed only in the western part of the United States, showing its greatest prevalence in Montana and adjoining states. There is every reason to believe that the type of the disease just reported for the eastern and southeastern states is spread by ticks, as is the type of the disease that is found in the Rocky Mountain section of the country. This disease is severe in some of the northwestern states, the mortality running from 60 to 90 per cent.

SEPTIC SORE THROAT IS NOW REPORTABLE

At its regular meeting held in San Francisco, March 14, 1931, the California State Board of Public Health passed the following resolution:

> "*Resolved,* that septic sore throat is hereby declared a reportable disease in California."

DR. MAYO TO SPEAK IN OAKLAND

Dr. Charles H. Mayo of Rochester, Minnesota, famous surgeon, will deliver an address entitled, "Some Public Health Problems of Today" at the annual dinner of the Alameda County Tuberculosis and Health Association to be held at the Hotel Oakland Friday, April 10. The meeting is sponsored by the Alameda County Medical Association. Plans for a reorganization of public health activities in Alameda County are now under way and Dr. Mayo will have a message to bring before the people of Alameda County which will have direct bearing upon the development of the county public health organization.

FLEAS MAY TRANSMIT ENDEMIC TYPHUS FEVER

The United States Public Health Service reports that there is strong evidence to indicate that, in this country, fleas may be the means of transmission of typhus fever from person to person or from a possible rodent reservoir to human beings. It has been known for many years that the old-world type of typhus fever is transmitted by the body louse. Study of a milder type of this disease which is found in the United States indicates that the body louse may not be involved in the transmission of the type of disease that is found in this country. The result of this study is of considerable epidemiological importance to public health authorities in California and in other states as well.

MORBIDITY*

Diphtheria.

55 cases of diphtheria have been reported, as follows: Berkeley 1, Contra Costa County 1, Fresno 2, Kings County 1, Los Angeles County 5, Compton 1, Glendale 1, Los Angeles 32, Santa Monica 2, Madera 1, Merced County 1, Fullerton 2, Redlands 1, San Bernardino 1, Mountain View 1, Santa Cruz County 1, Mount Shasta 1.

Scarlet Fever.

162 cases of scarlet fever have been reported, as follows: Berkeley 1, Livermore 1, Oakland 3, San Leandro 1, Colusa 1, Concord 1, Fresno County 3, Fresno 6, Sanger 1, Orland 1, Kern County 1, Los Angeles County 14, Alhambra 1, Covina 1, Glendale 9, Huntington Park 2, Long Beach 3, Los Angeles 42, South Pasadena 1, Hawthorne 3, South Gate 2, Gardena 1, Merced County 2, Monterey County 1, Orange County 2, Fullerton 1, Santa Ana 1, Riverside 2, Ontario 3, San Bernardino 1, San Francisco 5, Lodi 1, San Luis Obispo County 1, Arroyo Grande 1, Paso Robles 1, San Luis Obispo 1, Burlingame 1, Daly City 2, Santa Barbara County 1, Santa Barbara 19, Santa Maria 1, Santa Clara County 2, San Jose 1, Watsonville 5, Solano County 1, Vacaville 1, Modesto 1, Sutter County 2, Tehama County 1, Red Bluff 2.

Measles.

1796 cases of measles have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 23, Alameda 5, Albany 3, Berkeley 75, Emeryville 4, Livermore 9, Oakland 150, Piedmont 7, Contra Costa County

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* From reports received on March 30th and 31st for week ending March 28th.

5, Pittsburg 4, Richmond 2, Fresno County 229, Clovis 5, Fresno 158, Sanger 2, Glenn County 1, Kern County 44, Bakersfield 1, Taft 10, Kings County 17, Hanford 2, Los Angeles County 31, Avalon 2, Beverly Hills 4, Burbank 27, Claremont 2, Compton 11, Culver City 2, Glendale 21, Glendora 1, Huntington Park 2, Inglewood 4, Long Beach 15, Los Angeles 228, Manhattan 1, Monrovia 1, Montebello 10, Pasadena 2, Pomona 4, San Fernando 6, Santa Monica 1, South Pasadena 2, Whittier 6, Lynwood 2, Madera County 10, Madera 9, Merced 2, Monterey County 2, Orange County 24, Anaheim 1, Fullerton 2, Huntington Beach 41, Newport Beach 2, Orange 12, Santa Ana 66, Tustin 13, San Clemente 1, Riverside County 9, Perris 1, Riverside 4, Sacramento County 16, San Bernardino County 29, Colton 2, Ontario 3, Redlands 1, San Bernardino 6, San Diego 132, San Francisco 18, San Luis Obispo County 24, Arroyo Grande 1, Paso Robles 29, San Luis Obispo 3, San Mateo 13, Santa Barbara County 12, Santa Barbara 3, Santa Clara County 25, Gilroy 6, Mountain View 1, San Jose 3, Santa Cruz County 17, Watsonville 15, Stanislaus County 7, Tulare County 24, Dinuba 11, Lindsay 5, Porterville 5, Ventura County 16, Oxnard 4, Ventura 10, Ojai 1, Yolo County 14.

Influenza.

229 cases of influenza have been reported, as follows: Oakland 1, Contra Costa County 6, Fresno County 1, Los Angeles County 7, Alhambra 3, Arcadia 1, Compton 4, Glendale 5, Huntington Park 1, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 87, Pasadena 1, Redondo 1, South Pasadena 1, Torrance 1, South Gate 1, Maywood 1, Bell 1, Merced County 1, Orange County 6, Huntington Beach 2, Sherman Institute, Riverside 37, Sacramento County 5, Sacramento 5, San Bernardino County 1, Redlands 2, San Diego 4, San Francisco 23, Stanislaus County 13, Red Bluff 1, Ventura County 5.

Smallpox.

46 cases of smallpox have been reported, as follows: Los Angeles County 9, Los Angeles 4, Santa Monica 3, Willits 1, Salinas 1, Tustin 3, Redlands 7, Vallejo 1, Stanislaus County 1, Modesto 2, Tulare County 2, Porterville 7, Visalia 1, Tuolumne County 1, Yolo County 3.

Typhoid Fever.

5 cases of typhoid fever have been reported, as follows: Los Angeles County 1, Los Angeles 2, Redondo 1, San Francisco 1.

Whooping Cough.

300 cases of whooping cough have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 4, Alameda 1, Albany 6, Berkeley 14, Oakland 23, Fresno County 5, Clovis 2, Fresno 1, Kern County 11, Kings County 7, Los Angeles County 14, Huntington Park 4, Los Angeles 35, Monrovia 1, Pasadena 4, San Marino 2, Santa Monica 10, South Pasadena 2, South Gate 1, Maywood 1, San Rafael 3, Merced 2, Orange County 5, Orange 1, Riverside County 3, Sacramento County 8, Sacramento 31, Ontario 3, Redlands 1, San Diego 3, San Francisco 37, San Joaquin County 10, Lodi 8, Stockton 7, San Luis Obispo 3, Santa Barbara 1, Santa Clara County 8, Mountain View 1, San Jose 13, Stanislaus County 1, Tulare County 2, Yolo County 1.

Meningitis (Epidemic).

4 cases of epidemic meningitis have been reported, as follows: Glendale 1, Los Angeles 2, San Bernardino County 1.

Poliomyelitis.

2 cases of poliomyelitis have been reported, as follows: Stockton 1, Atherton 1.

Food Poisoning.

12 cases of food poisoning have been reported, as follows: Eureka 1, Redwood City 11.

Undulant Fever.

Kern County reported one case of undulant fever.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS

Disease	1931				1930			
	Week ending			Reports for week ending Mar. 28 received by Mar. 31	Week ending			Reports for week ending Mar. 29 received by April 1
	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	Mar. 21		Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	
Actinomycosis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox	652	679	663	513	608	625	699	594
Coccidioidal Granuloma	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1
Diphtheria	72	63	50	55	58	77	56	51
Dysentery (Amoebic)	2	0	4	1	0	0	2	0
Dysentery (Bacillary)	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	1
Encephalitis (Epidemic)	5	1	2	0	1	0	2	2
Erysipelas	15	14	22	12	14	17	19	13
Food Poisoning	7	0	6	12	17	0	6	30
German Measles	20	22	14	20	39	60	40	25
Gonococcus Infection	145	110	111	105	135	154	101	97
Hookworm	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Influenza	659	542	441	229	57	34	35	38
Jaundice (Epidemic)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Leprosy	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Malaria	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1
Measles	1,287	1,376	1,451	1,796	1,600	1,909	1,985	2,173
Meningitis (Epidemic)	6	7	3	4	5	7	13	6
Mumps	397	368	369	348	800	794	978	805
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Pellagra	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Pneumonia (Lobar)	104	88	90	79	58	68	44	62
Poliomyelitis	12	3	2	2	3	4	2	2
Rabies (Human)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rabies (Animal)	26	22	29	30	22	16	40	24
Scarlet Fever	157	146	154	162	226	219	192	180
Smallpox	73	56	36	46	68	114	95	120
Syphilis	189	149	170	146	196	249	178	150
Tetanus	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	0
Trachoma	1	3	8	0	2	0	2	2
Trichinosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Tuberculosis	272	247	214	195	271	214	258	264
Typhoid Fever	7	12	8	5	11	8	8	1
Undulant Fever	1	5	1	1	1	3	2	1
Whooping Cough	275	293	343	300	179	179	210	205
Totals	4,389	4,205	4,199	4,063	4,378	4,760	4,977	4,854

Measles continues to climb.

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Influenza is receding.

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Decreased prevalence is noted in chickenpox, mumps and whooping cough.

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Animal rabies is still far too prevalent.

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Smallpox shows a slight increase.

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